20

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ton's best citizens in the next two weeks, a number of unwelcome visitors, led by La Grippe, and known by their titles of Cold, Cough, Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Flesh Waste, Nerve Weakness, Consumption, Pneumonia, etc.—They can surely be "shown out" (i.e., prevented) by the prompt use of

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Physicians prescribe it, patients are cured by it, children love it,—and it never makes you sick or "comes up in the throat." No Most druggists Keller Pharmacal Co., Sell Trinolea. Baltimore, Md.

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-Several Parlor Suites-and Bed Room Suites-China Closets-Rockers, &c., remaining from our great clearing sale will be sold to first comers this week

## BELOW COST AND ON CREDIT!

When these are GONE the sacrifice is at an end. 250 of the newest and handsomest spring patterns in Baby Carriages have just arrived-patent wheel brakes -metal or rubber tires-all prices-from \$5 to \$50. Your credit is good-ALWAYS -no notes or interest. Carpets made and laid freeno charge for waste in matching figures.

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the day, when for 25 cents you the Capital an get the Standard Guide to Washington? Complete in every Visitor. particular, and for sale by John C. Parker,

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HE only way to obtain foot ease is to remove the cause by wearing Georg s' Pat. Shields. At leading druggists and PROF. J. J. GEORGES & SON, Chiropodists, 1115 Pa. ave. SMOKE CUBANOLA 5c. CIGAR. THERE IS NONE retter. Sold by every first class dealer. RICHARD & CO., 628 Pa. ave. n.w., fe19-1m Wholesale Depot

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- soft and white, no matter how badly --- it may be chapped. It's sooth-— ing and healing—and a delightful — article to use. ONLY 25c. BOTTLE. Scheller & Stevens, Chemists, Pharmacists COR. 9TH AND PENNA. AVE. mb6-20d

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purest of unfermented wines. Just
the plain juice of the ripe "museat"

Juice, ic and blood 50C.
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Switches, \$2.50, formerly \$5.00.
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ETFirst-class attendance in Hair Dress
Enampooing, etc.
Frofessional Wigs for hire.

S. HELLER'S, 720 7th Street N. W. We Want Buyers

FOR OUR SWITCHES.

FINE QUALITY SWITCHES.

SEE GREAT REDUCTIONS:

\$2.50 Switches at \$1.50.

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Higher grades reduced in same proportion.

SICCARDI'S,

Next door to Palais Royal. 11TH ST. N.W.

### LUCK OF THIRTEEN

Opinions of Police Officers, Fire Fighters and Railroad Men.

COMFORT FOR THE SUPERSTITIOUS

Some Curious Stories, Which May Be Believed or Not.

AS ANY OTHER NUMBER



superstition. Only one man confesses to any belief in it himself, and very few report instances of such belief on the part of subordinates. In several cases thirteen seems to have been unlucky, but in at least as many the number is regarded as a lucky one-which is a counter superstition with a vengeance! A fair sample of the letters received is hat of Melvin Beal, chief engineer of the Lawrence, Mass., fire department, who

"I was about twenty-seven years in the military service of the state and nation, over sixteen years as colonel of the sixth Massachusetts regiment, and I have been connected nearly forty years with the Lawrence fire department, and I recall only one case where No. 13, or any man or thing connected with that number, could be mentioned. In this case No. 13 man got his foot cut by an ax falling on it, but I have had other men having other numbers hurt, and one man killed that was No. 84. To my mind, all such talk is simple folly, and the mure any one indulges himself in and the more any one indulges himself in it the more he thinks there is something to it. I can find enough to do where I know there is some good to come from it, without troubling myself with anything of that kind."

The president of B. Fire Company of Richmond, Va., declares that, as he is "the recognized 'crank' on such matters as you refer to, I will answer with the latest co-

incidence.

"My board were to assemble on the 13th day of November, 1895, to purchase a hook and ladder, which cost \$1,300. An alarm of fire interrupted us from box 39, which, divided by the ominous number 3, makes 13. The fire—the most disastrous of the year—was the Randolph box factory, Nos. 1313 and 1315 Franklin street. The building was exactly thirteen years old, and it required thirteen pieces of apparatus thirteen hours to extinguish said fire. The alarm box was on the corner of 13th and Franklin streets, and across the street two large lin streets, and across the street two large windows, Nos. 1321 and 1323, were located, and the great heat destroyed every num-ber by melting the glass except the num-bers 13, which defiantly remained."

What the Record Shows. B. J. Dov.ning, fire chief of Buffalo, reports four disastrous fires in that city on the thirteenth day of the month-November 13, 1887; November, 13, 1888; July 13, 1890, and April 13, 1803. If in nine years Buffalo has not had 120 fires, thirteen would seem to have had more than its share. But may-

e it has. Chief Downing of Lyrn writes: "We had a fire the 13th of last February, at which three men were killed and one died seventytwo hours afterward from his injuries, and twelve were injured; but it would have been just the same if the fire had taken place on the 12th or 14th." Chief Randlett of Newton, Mass., ex-

presses a willingness to receive a check for \$13 at any time. Fire Marshal Dennin of Grand Rapids has "no patience with the whim," and has never observed that thirteen is unlucky. Chief Engineer Guthrie of Sacramento finds from his records that badge 13 is apparently a hoodoo, with a record of sus-pension, illness, and, in one case, a fatal shooting, for those who wore it. Engine company No. 13 of San Francisco

lost three men by a falling chimney at a fire two years ago.
Engine company No. 13 of New Orleans has been, according to Chief O'Connor, one of the luck est and most efficient in the city for more than half a century. Mr. O'Con-nor has noticed that marriages solemnized on the 13th of the month have turned out

Chief Mullin of the Birmingham, Ala. fire department lives in a house numbered 1913, has fire horses weighing as near 1,300 pounds as possible, and regards alarm box Jonah. Mr. Mullins adds: "No; I am not superstitious about thirteen, but will not

superstitious about thirteen, but will not start on a trip on Friday."

Superintendent C. C. Starkweather of Detroit gives this interesting bit of history:
"In looking up badge No 13 we find that it has had the following history since 1882: On January 10, 1882, it was given to a new patrolman, who gave it up September 3, 1883, being requested to resign for making an improfer arrest. He had been three times on trial before the board of commissioners for drunkenness and other offenses for which he had to be disciplined. We next find it in commission October 17, 1883. when it was carried just thirteen days, and again turned in by the officer, who resigned November 1. From November 30 of the same year until May 19, 1886, it was carried by a patrolman who only turned it in on being premoted. The patrolman who carries it now was appointed June 29, 1886. and while he has been involved in no very serious treable, he has been in 'hot water' nearly all the time. One or two officers have paled when presented with the badge, and on one or two occasions it has been exchanged for another on request of the

recipient. Chief N. N. Murphy of Bay City, Mich., reports that "Patrolman No. 13 of our city was very unlucky, was before the board twice, and was at last dismissed. And the house at the corner of 13th and Frazer streets has always been a scurce of trouble streets has always been a scurce of trouble to the department for the last eighteen years, no matter who lived there."

"Very curious is the report of Chief Kellogg of Sloux City: "I have never had any unusual experience with No. 13, although the man who used to wear badge No. 13 got into several little scrapes, and finally wanted me to let him wear a badge of another number, and he is now getting along all right."

Tale of a Hoodoo Star.

The most startling story of the lot is that of Marshal of Police Morgan of Dubuque, Iowa. In that city it seems there are some curious facts connected with number thirteen. "Star No. 13 was worn by Officer Dan McClain, who was drowned in March, 1895, while trying to save a team that broke through the ice. His body was recovered late in the fall and identified by a fisherman near Belview, thirteen miles south of this city by star No. 13, which was on the badge. This star was given to Officer Talcott, who was murdered in the C. M. and St. P. yards along with his partner, Frith, by Robert and Haley, now serving life sentences. The star was given to Officer Samuel Elmer, who died from cancer on his lip. It was then given to Officer John Hoffman, and on July 13, 1895, while attempting to board an electric car, he slipped and fell, the car mangling his arm so badly that it was amputated. This star has been called the hoodoo star, and when the mayor appoints a new man who I think will not fill the bill I present him with star No. 13 and he resigns immediately." McClain, who was drowned in March, 1895,

ly."
Even this star is a lucky one for the marshal, if he can scare off incompetent men with it! men with it!

Shocking is the tale of badge 13 of Scranton, Pa., as briefly related by Chief Simpson. One officer who wore it only two years and a half was so transformed (by its malign influence?) from a moral citizen, that he was dismissed from the ferce for brawling with a brother officer. His successor lest his wife very suddenly.

In Stoux City, the police force was raised

to thirteen men, and, after Capt. Couch died, S. W. Buckley was the first man to wear star No. 18. He was discharged June 13, 1892, for neglect of duty. The star then passed to Jim Edwards, who was clubbed and nearly killed on election day. Jim Nesbit then wore the star, and on November 18, 1892, was dismissed for cause. The star was taken by Osmond Olson, but he resigned because of ill fortune. George Wulf then pinned the star on, and his revolver went off and removed a section of his heel. Wulf turned in the star. Jim Salmond took it, and his hand was so badly hurt he had to lay off, but he stuck to the star. When he returned to work he fell from a car and was compelled to lie on his back for days.

Railroad Men Laugh at It:

Railroad Men Laugh at It: There is little trace of the thirteen superstition to be found among the railroad men The Poughkeepsie bridge route had some trouble with engine 13 on the 13th day of

the month, but it frightened no one. A. J. Cross, general manager of the C., B. and Q., cheerfully responds: "I was born on the thirteenth day of the month, am over half a hundred years old, alive and well. When a creditor owes me \$12 I am always ready to accept thirteen in full payment, or

match thirteen men till I win \$13.

Vice President and General Manager
Morsewate of the Arkansas Pass, recalls that when a boy he was one of thirteen to divide twelve oranges with disastrous re-sults to the thirteenth, but the number is grod enough for railroading. Genera Manager Stickney of the Chicago Great Western writes: "We have an engine 13, which has been in the service several years and also a train 13. I have never heard any complaints regarding the engine that are different from any of the other engines; while the train is an exceptionally good

paying one."
W. J. Murphy, superintendent of the Cincinnati division of the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific, writes, however,

"Locomotive engineers, as a class, are superstitious with reference to number 13; but in talking this matter over with some of the men, not one knew of anything that had ever occurred upon which to base his notion of bad luck in this connection. My attention has just been called to the fact that engine 548 broke a side rod on the 13th of February, and I am told that on the same date there were seven wrecks on the Norfolk and Western."

J. P. McCuen, superintendent of motive

power on the same line, calls attention to the accident which befell engine 313, which broke loose from her fastenings while being transferred to the Louisiana side of the Mississippi river, and landed in forty feet

NAVAL HOUSEKEEPING.

When Jack Tar Isn't Drilling He's Often Cleaning Ship. From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The cleaning and scrubbing necessary to keep our men-of-war in the beautiful condition one always finds them is done according to a regular routine, only broken into by freezing weather or when coal is being taken on board.

Five o'clock is the usual hour at which Jacky is roused from his slumbers, though it is sometimes half an hour earlier and sometimes half an hour later. At the stroke of the hour for "reveille" the cheery notes of the bugle may be heard, and the stentorian voices of the masters-at-arms yelling in melodious cadence, "Turn out here, sleepers," "Rise and shine," "Lash and carry," or some other pet phrase calculated to pierce the dull ear of the sleeping bluejacket.

The men turn out of their hammocks, lash them up and stow them in the nettings where they belong. Twelve minutes are allowed for this. Eighteen minutes more are allowed for hot coffee and a smoke, and then the pipe and voice of the boatswain's mate are heard in "Turn to," at which smoking is stopped, and all hands proceed to carry out the morning orders, which are given by the officer of the leck.

Monday morning the men scrub clothes and "stop" or tie them on the clothes lines, running them from mast head obliquely to the deck. Blue clothes are put on one line and white on another. All must scrub and all must stop their clothes on the lines provided. After clothes are scrubbed, the vided. After clothes are scrubbed, the decks are scrubbed down, ladders and gratings scrubbed and the dirty spots on the paint work washed off. This carries Jacky without much spare time up to 7:15, when "mess gear" is piped and the breakfast tables are are At 7:20 lacky is piped to bles are set. At 7:20 Jacky is piped to breakfast, and at 8:15 that everlasting "turn to" is heard again and more cleaning is immediately started. The brass work about the decks and forming part of the gun mounts is all shined up until you could see your face, and then the decks finally swept and cleared up for quarters at 9:30. This finishes the general cleaning, though the decks are swept about every two hours throughout the day. Where the dust and dirt comes from no one ever discovered, even on the old vessels which had no steam, but there it is and it must be swept

away. Tuesday the decks are washed and the same general cleaning routine gone through, except that, on the first and third Tuesdays, the hammocks are scrubbed. Hammocks are pieces of canvas about six feet by three, in which Jacky puts his mattress, pillow and blanket, and hangs himself up to

sleep.
Wednesday clothes are scrubbed again. and on the first and third Wednesdays mat-tress covers are scrubbed, also the white bags in which the clothes are kept.

Thursday the boats are scrubbed inside and out, and all the oars, gratings, boat hooks, etc., are taken out and thoroughly

Friday clothes are again scrubbed, and

then wind sails, sail covers and all adds and ends of canvas used about the ship are scrubbed. A wind sail is a wide-mouthed canvas funnel used for throwing fresh air down cnto the lower deck. It is one of the few bless-ings of life aboard ship.

Saturday is the grand cleaning day of the week. Every day the decks are scrubbed, sometimes with sand and sometimes with out, after the regular routine of scrubbing clothes, etc.; but on Saturday previous ef-forts at cleaning are outdone. The decks are sprinkled with sand after being wet down, and then "holystoned." Each man takes a flat-bottomed stone,

with a small hole in the top, and, putting a stick in the hole, monotonously pushes the stone back and forth over the deck. This produces a smooth, white surface.

At the same time every bit of woodwork At the same time every bit of woodwork and paintwork is mercilessly scrubbed until not a speck of dirt appears arywhere.
\*Every day, too, as a part of the regular spots with white paint where necessary, and producing that effect by which our men-of-war are justly called "white ships Sunday morning decks are washed, and everything polished up for the captain's inspection. This is a final culmination of the pent-up cleanliness of the ship, when ship and men, in all repects, look as if they had just come out of the bandbox to be looked

at and admired.

Jacky likes his housekeeping duties, too and is as anxious as any one to see the ship clean in all its parts; and, as a con-sequence, in spite of their crowded state, our men-of-war are exceptionally healthy.

THE PRECISE MAN.

#### He Advises His Son as to the Manner of Putting on a Postage Stamp. From the New York Sun.

"When you put a postage stamp on an envelope," said a precise man to his son, "you should put it on square and true, in the upper right-hand corner, and as near as possible to the margin of the envelope. You put it on at the right-hand corner for the convenience of the stampers in the post office, so that it may be uniform in location with the stamps on other envelopes, and so more conveniently and expeditiously stamped; you should study the comfort of others as well as yourself. You should put it as near as possible to the corner, so that the canceling stamp will be less likely to deface, and so perhaps to obscure the ad-

deface, and so perhaps to obscure the address on the envelope.

"You should put it on square and true because that is the methodical and proper way to do. Many persons are disturbed by the appearance of a stamp put on in a careless and slipshod manner. And I can easily imagine that such a practice might work positive injury to you. You might have occasion to write to a man on a matter of business that was of importance to ter of business that was of importance to you. You might compose and write this letter with faithful care, and set forth letter with faithful care, and set forth what you had to say with commendable clearness and precision, and yet upset it all by slapping on a stamp carelessly; the recipient might judge you by the one slight act done naturally rather than by the studied work done with a purpose.

"My son, don't do it; put the stamp on where it belongs, so that the little touch of color will grace the envelope and not deface it."

The Choral Society board of directors, at the regular meeting last Wednesday evening felt much encouraged when Mr. Paul read a letter from Mrs. Hearst, in which she stated that she fully sympathized with First make this table: she stated that she fully sympathized with the society in the misfortunes that had resulted from the two concerts this season, and offered to assist it to the extent of \$250, provided the amount necessary to liquidate the present indebtedness, and to secure the performance of "Elijah," which is now under rehearsal, can be raised by the society. The generous offer by Mrs. Hearst was fully appreciated, and it is believed that the additional amount can be raised. Already subscriptions have been received from Mr. Wm. B. King, Mr. Gardiner G. Hubbard, Rev. Dr. Garrigan, Mr. James M. Johnston and others, all of when have, in forwarding their contributions, expressed a warm interest in the soclety's welfare and the objects which form the basis of its organization. These en-couraging expressions warrant the belief that all the assistance needed will be forth-

oming.
M1. W. B. King, who is well known in musical circles, and who was connected with the Choral Society as an honorary member ever since its organization, has changed his form of membership to associate, and will hereafter take a more active interest in the affairs of the society. He has been elected a member of the board of directors, and his advice and business experience will be of valuable assistance to his associates.

The next concert to be given by the New Washington Military and Concert Band, of which Mr. Will Haley is the director, will take place at Allen's Grand Opera House about the middle of April. Mr. Haley expects to make this the crowning event of the season the season.

A big concert is in preparation for the benefit of the Catholic Church at Tenleytown, which will take place at the Lafayette Square Opera House April 12. The affair is under the control of Prof. Mariano Maina, who will be assisted by the choir of St. Patrick's Church, of which he is the director, and by other well-known singers. The first of the series of concerts this season by the Capital Glee Club will take place next Tuesday evening. The club will sing on that occasion seven numbers, as follows: Blue Bells of Scotland, by Coe; Kathleen Mayuran and Scotland, by Coe; Kathleen Mayourneen, by Vogrich; Home, Sweet Home, Dudley Buck; Pilgrim Chorus, Wagner; Schubert Serenade; See Saw, E. Cutter, jr.; The Mill Wheel, Macy. Mrs. Gardner and Prof. Cloward will sing solos, and a lodied. and a ladies' quartet from the Rubinstein Club will assist, as will also a sextet from

This club, under the direction of Prof. Cloward, has done some good work in the past, and an enjoyable entertainment at the coming concert is anticipated. Mr. T. Williams-Pearman, the English tenor, who is the precentor at the Church of the Covenant, will, in conjunction with Miss Jean Wilson of New York, give a dramatic and musical recital at Masonic Temple the 27th instant. Miss Wilson has Temple the 27th instant. Miss Wilson has quite a reputation as a dramatic reader, and Mr. Pearman's ability as a singer is well known. Mr. B. Frank Gebest will be the planist on that occasion. The excellent work which the resulting the state of the sta work which this gentleman did at Miss

Cluss' recital stamped him as a thorough artist, and he will always receive a warm welcome.

The musicale by Prof. H. C. Rakemann's pupils will be held at the Universalist Church next Friday evening. There will be three numbers for string orchestra, one quartet for violins, and several solo numbers. Altogether the program will be extremely interesting. Mr. Rakemann played in Richmond Thursday night for the Mozart Association and scored an instantaneous success. His reception was enthusiastic, and the press comments were flattering in a high degree. He says that Prof. Leo Wheat is as popular as ever in that city, at is as popular as ever in that city

Prof. Fanciulli has written a march which he calls the Florida Special that is having quite a run, and a new song, entitled "Lillan's Bye-Bye," the words and music by John H. Clarke, and arranged by Emile Mori, is meeting with good success.

## PHYSICIAN AND BUCCANEER.

Dr. Dover of Powder Fame Discovered the Original of Robinson Crusoe. From the Medical Record.

In an address delivered before the Histerical Club of Johns Hopkins University Dr. William Osler gives an account of Dr Thomas Dover, whose name has passed down to posterity in connection with pulvis ipecacuanhae compositus. There are few physicians who have not prescribed Dover powders, but there are, we think, still fewer who know much about Dr. Dover, and, especially, who know that he was at one time a successful buccaneer and discovered Alexander Selkirk of "Robinson Crusoe" fame. Dr. Dover was born in Warwickshire, about 1660, and was probably a student of Sydenham's. After taking his de-gree, he settled in Bristol, and, having made some money, joined with some other merchants in a privateering expedition. Two ships were fitted out, and Dover went as third in command, being styled "Capt. Dover." He sailed to the Spanish Main, and in 1709 arrived at the island of Juan Fernandez. There Capt. Dover went ashore, and discovered the sole occupant of the island to be a Scottish sailor named Alexander Selkirk, who had been left there alone four years and four months before. Selkirk was taken off and made an officer on one of the ships. The expedition afterward sacked the two cities of Guayaquil, Dover leading in the assault. They took a number of prizes, and cruised about the coast from Peru to California. They then sailed across the Pacific and reached England in 1711. The expedition was very suc cessful, realizing the enormous sum of \$850,000, of which Dr. Dover received a considerable part. After his return home Dover traveled again somewhat, but finally went to London. His most famous book is one known as "The Ancient Physician's Legacy," published in 1733. This was a popular treatise on medicine, and was in-tended, apparently, to get practice for the

JOSEPHINE'S EXTRAVAGANCE.

Even the Emperor Napoleon Was Bothered by Dressmakers' Bills.

From the Century. On his return Napoleon had found Jose phine's extravagance to be as unbounded as ever; but he could not well complain, because, although for the most part frugal himself, he had this time encouraged lavishness in his family. Still, it was not agreeable to have dressmakers' bills flung into his carriage when driving in state with his consort, and on one occasion he sent an unprincipled but clever milliner to the prison of Bicetre for having disobeyed his orders in furnishing her wares to the empress at exorbitant prices. The person was so indispensable to the court ladies, however, that they crowded her cell, and she was soon released.

Heresy in Chicago.

From the Indianapolis Journal. The Studious Son-"Daddy, did you know the sun rises about an hour earlier in Philadelphia than it does here?" The Chicago Father-"How did you git

that fool notion?" "Learnt it at school."

"Learnt it at school."

"If they are teaching at school that Philadelphia is an hour ahead of Chicago, I guess it is time you were took out of there and put in the store."

Seemed Sufficient. From the Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. Tono-"So you're going to send your daughter to Wesleyan. Why not Vassar?" Mrs. Update—"The Vassar colors don't become her."

Dangerous. From the Detroit News.

Daughter (home from boarding school)-"Say, maw, city folks keep their table knives a heap sharper'n these."

Mother—"Law sakes! I sh'd think they'd be afeared of cuttin' their mouths." CURIOUS FIGURES.

Some Ingenious Methods of Making Remarkable Calculations.

From the New York Herald. Are you a bookkeeper or a bank clerk? If you are, it is ten to one that you don't know the peculiarities of those things with which you juggle daily in your businessnamely, numbers. They are certainly very "freaky" things, and the average lay mathematician knows not half the mysteries of which they are possessed, although amus ing dissertations concerning them are seem ingly without end.

To begin, there is a method of subtracting the sum of several numbers from the sum of several other numbers without adding

56,243 84,564 A 3.252 26,848 2.942

162,003 Let it be supposed to subtract all the amounts below the line at B from all those above it at A. Add all the figures in the first lower column B, which will make 14 and subtract their sum from the next highand subtract their sum from the next high-er number of tens, or 20. Add the remain-der, 6. to the corresponding column above at A, and the total will be 23. Write down 3 at the bottom, and because there were here two tens, as before, there is nothing to be reserved or carried. In a like manner add the figures of the second column in B, which will amount to 9, and this taken from 10 will leave 1; add 1, therefore to the secwhich will amount to 9, and this taken from 10 will leave 1; add 1, therefore, to the second column of the upper numbers, the sum of which will be 20; write down a cipher at the bottom, and because there were here two tens, while in the lower column there was but one, reserve the difference and subtract it from the next column of numbers, marked B, before you begin to add. In the contrary case—that is, when there are more tens in any one of the columns marked B than in the corresponding column above it—the difference must be added. In the last place, when it happens that the difference cannot be taken from the next difference cannot be taken from the next column below for want of more significant figures, as the case here in the fifth columit must be added to the upper one and the whole sum written below the line. By proceeding in this manner the above result is ceeding in this manner the above result is obtained, and it will be found invariably correct.

Any schoolboy who has passed multiplica-tion in his arithmetic knows that to multiply a number by ten it is only necessary to add a cipher; by one hundred, two ciphers, and so on. Hence it follows that to multiply by five it as only necessary to suppose a cipher added and divide by two. Thus, if quired.

In a like manner, to multiply any number

by twenty-five, two ciphers must be added, or first assume that the number has been mult plied by 100, then divide by feur. According to the same principle, to multiply by 125 it will be necessary to add three ciphers and divide by eight.

The multiplication of any number by

eleven may be reduced to simple addition.

Let the number to be multiplied by eleven be 67,583. The whole process may be reduced to the following few strokes of the 67.583

743,413 Just say three and cipher make three; write down three in the units' place; then add eight and three, which make eleven; write down one in tens' place and carry one; then add five, and eight and one carried make fourteen; write down four in hundreds' place, and carry one. Continue adding every figure to the next following or e, until the operation is finished.

The same number may be multiplied in a

like manner by 111 by first writing down the three, then the sum of eight and add three, Multiplying by nine may be reduced to simple subtraction. Take, for example, the same number-67,583. The orly figures nec-

essary are these:

After a cipher is added to the end, sub-tract each figure from that which precedes Either it will be immediately torn to pieces t, commencing at the right Continue in this manner, taking care to borrow ten when the right-hand figure is too small. when the right-hand figure is too small.

These are some of the tricks of lightning calculators. It is not hard to learn these various systems, and the peculiarities of each number, and when a man gets them thoroughly into his head, he is able to do

some things apparently marvelous.

To determine the divisibility of numbers is perhaps one of the tantalizing things mathematicians have to deal with. The folowing properties are useful: Any number is exactly divisible by four if ts two right-hand figures are exactly divisble by four. When the sum of the digits of any num

ber is exactly divisible by three, so is the number itself. Any even number is exactly divisible by six which is exactly divisible by three.

If the last three figures of a number are exactly divisible by eight, so is the number

Any rumber is divisible by twelve which

A SCARED POLITICIAN.

Congress Did Not Take Him Into Its Confidence.

From the New York Recorder. George Drake, the well-known mountain detective, who has spent much of his time n the mountains of eastern Kentucky on missions attending his profession, is authority for the following amusing story, which he claims was an actual occurrence: "In Letcher county," says Captain Drake, "there is a stretch of country about fifteen miles square where the ignorance of the natives is astonishing. In the winter of '94 I had occasion to travel through this country, being on the lookout for moonshiners Riding along one afternoon I chanced to stop in a blacksmith shop-the only one for miles around-to have a thrown shoe replaced. The blacksmith who fitted the shoe. I learned later, was the intellectual giant of that section. His fame among his fellows was due to the fact that he could read a newspaper. As he hammered away at the horseshoe a lanky specimen of the mountain type rode up, and, after greeting us with 'evenin',' secured his horse, and took a seat upon a broken plowshare in the minutes chewing a ponderous guid of tobacco, spitting at intervals and eyeing me the meanwhile, he offered the question:

"'Sam, have yer paper cum yit?"
"'Come yisterday,' replied Sam.
"'Is them fellers still up ter Congress?"

"'Wut hev they er dun this trip, Sam?'
"A few moments' hesitation, and then with a wink over his shoulder at me, Sam "'Why, Iry, they durn fools hes made tew more months ter ther year, and them tew is winter months."

"'By durn!' ejaculated Iry, 'en me en Hirum is a both short er fodder, tew.'" On Sale in the Vestry.

From the Westminster Gazette.

A curate once was intrusted by his vicar. who was rather deaf, with the delivery of two notices, which were to be given out in a certain order. Unfortunately, the curate forgot what he had been told, and reversed

the notices, which related to baptism and new hymn books. The curate began on the hymn books, stating that in future a new form of hymn book would be used in the service of the church. He then passed on to baptism, and said that the clergy had noticed with sorrow that more parents didnoticed with sorrow that more parents did-not bring their children to be baptized. All parents should bring their babies to church to be baptized at the earliest opportunity. "And for the benefit of those who have none," remarked the vicar, who thought the notice just given out referred to the hymn books, "I may mention that they may be purchased in the vestry after service—stiff backs, 1s. 6d.; limp backs, 1s."

Well Described. From the Chicago Post.

"Do you know Bilk?" "Know the infernal scoundrel! Why "Ah! I see you dc know him."

From Truth.

Hushand (in the early dawn)-"It must be time to get up." Wife-"Why?"
Husband-"Ba

Spring Suits @OK To Order.

> The spring season opens here Monday by the offering of a special lot of New English Suitings to order at the "special \$25

You know our Tailoring. The equal of these \*Suits would cost you \$30 and \$35 elsewhere!

iG. Warfield Simpson, Merchant Tailor, 12th & F Sts.

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WOLF CHILDREN.

How They Come to Live in the From the Badminton Magazine

A jemadar told me that when he was a lad he remembered going, with others, to see a wolf child which had been netted. Some time after this, while staying at an eastern shore Quakers. Their curious up-country place called Shaporeooundie, in East Bengal, it was my fortune to meet an they presented to the radiant attire and linold Anglo-Indian gentleman who had been ertine manners of the world's people, who it were required to multiply 127 by five, old Anglo-Indian gentleman who had been with a cipher added you have 1,270, which, divided by two, equals 635, the product redivided by two, equals 635, the product redivided by two equals 635, the pr thirty years, and had traveled about during and caroused and ruffled in cockpits and most of that time, and from him I learned bowling courts, drew Romanists and "Engall I wanted to know of wolf children, for, lish Catholics" to the doors of their sober he not only knew of several cases, but had conventicle, and filled its leafy approaches actually seen and examined near Agra a with profane chariots and chairs, and prancchild which had been recovered from the ing steeplechasers, and side-saddled palwolves. The story of Romulus and Remus, freys. So it happened that to the yearly which all schoolboys and the vast majority meeting held at Third Haven, near Taibot of grown-up people regard as a myth, appears in a different light when one studies the question of wolf children and ascertains how it comes to pass that boys are found living on the very best terms with such treacherous and rapacious animals as wolves, sleeping with them in their dens, sharing the raw flesh of deer and kids which the she-wolf provides, and, in fact, leading in all essentials the actual life of a wolf. A young she-wolf has a litter of cubs, and

after a time her instinct tells her that they will require flesh food. She steals out at night in quest of prey. Soon she espice a weak place in the fence (generally constructed of thatching grass and bambo which incloses the compound, or "unguah," of a poor villager. She enters, doubtless in the hope of securing a kid; and while prowling about inside looks into a hut where a woman and infant are soundly sleeping. In a moment she has pounced on the child, and is out of reach before its cries can at-tract the villagers. Arriving safely at her den under the rocks, she drops the little one among her cubs. At this critical time the fate of the child hangs in the balance. remain in the cave unharmed. In the event several ways. Perhaps the cubs are already gorged when the child is thrown before them, or are being supplied with solid food before their carnivorous instinct is awakened, so they amuse themselves by simply licking the sleek, oily body (Hindoo mothers daily rub their boy bables with some native vegetable oil) of the infant, and thus it lies in the nest, by degrees getting the odor of the wolf cubs, after which the mother wolf will not molest it. In a little time the infant begins to feel the pangs of hunger, and, hearing the cubs sucking, soon follows their example. Now the adoption from wolves has gone, and the foster-mother will guard and protect it as though it were of her own flesh and blood. Their mode of progression is on all fours

not, as a rule, on the hands and feet, but on the knees and elbows. The reason the knees are used is to be accounted for by the fact that, owing to the great length of the human leg and thigh, in proportion to the length of the arm, the knee would naturally be brought to the ground, and the instep and top of the toes would be used, instead of the sole and heel of the almost inflexible of the sole and heel of the almost inflexible foot. Why the elbow should be employed instead of the hand is less easy to understand, but probably it is better suited to give support to the head and fore part of

An interesting case of a wolf child was reported many years ago in "Chambers' Journal." In the Etwah district, near the banks of the river Jumna, a boy was cap-tured from the wolves. This child was, af-ter a time, restored to his parents, who, however, "found him very difficult to man-age, for he was most fractious and troublesome-in fact, just a caged wild beast. Of-ten during the night for hours together he would give vent to most unearthly yells and moans, destroying the rest and irritating the tempers of his neighbors, and generally making night hideous. On one occasion his people chained him by the waist to a tree on the outskirts of the village. Then a rather curious incident occurred. It was a bright moonlight night, and two wolf cubs (undoubtedly those in whose compani he had been captured), attracted by his cries while on the prowl, came to him, and were distinctly seen to gambol round him with as much familiarity and affection as if they considered him quite one of them-selves. They only left him on the approach of morning, when movement and stir again arose in the village. This boy did not survive long. He never spoke, nor did a single ray of human intell gence ever shed its re-fining light over his debased features."

Some or these poor waifs have been re-covered after spending ten or more years in the fellowship of wolves, and, though m the reliowship of wolves, and, though wild and savage at first, have in time become tractable in some degree. They are rarely seen to stand upright, unless to look around, and they gnaw bones in the manner of a dog, holding one end between the forearms and hands, while snarling and snarping at everybody who approaches to snapping at everybody who approaches too near. The wolf child has little except its outward form to show that it is a human being with a soul. It is a fearful and terrible thing, and hard to understand, that the mere fact of a child's complete isolation from its own kind should bring it to such a state of absolute degradation. Of course, they speak no language, though some, in time, have learned to make known their tinge, have learned to make known their wants by a few signs. When first taken they fear the approach of adults, and, if possible, will slink out of sight; but should a child of their own size, or smaller, come near, they will growl, and even snap and bite at it. On the other hand, the close proximity of "pariah" dogs or jackals is unresented in some cases welcomed. for unresented, in some cases welcomed; for I have heard of them sharing their food with these animals, and even petting and fon-dling them. They have in time been brought on to a cooked-meat diet, but would always prefer raw flesh. Some have been kept alive after being reclaimed for as long as two years, but for some reason or other they all sicken and die, generally long before that time. One would think, how-ever, that, having undoubtedly robust con-stitutions, they might be saved if treated in a scientific manner and properly man-

A Wish. From Truth.

rom Truth.

After years of application,
With a master's touch acquired,
She resumed her bumble station,
Music mad, ambition fired.
Something simple, she reflected,
Would most tickle her relations.
Consequently she selected
"Home, Sweet Home"—with variations.
When they came to hear her play,
Ere its last run died away,
Spake her father, coaxing slow,
"That is fine, we will allow, dear,
And welt done, we're sure; but, now, dea
Flay us something that we know,"

COURTING A QUAKER MAID.

The Agreement Entered Into by Two Ardent Maryland Brothers. From the Century.

The later assemblies of Annapolis, Marl-1-crough and Chestertown were hardly more "in vogue" than the yearly meetings of the quaintness, and the picturesque contrast Court-house, in the year 1700, there came malden mounted on a pillion behind her father, and two plumed and rapiered cavallers gaily curveting. The wimpled maid, whose overcoming charms still bloom in tradition, was Sarah Covington of Somerset, and the prancing cavaliers were the brothers Edward and Philemon Lloyd, sons of Madam Henrietta Maria aforesaid Immediately the pretty lads, with a sudden cqual passion, loved the wimpled maid, and yearned for her; and each conceived a cunring purpose, proper to the country and the time, and shrewdly held his peace.

When the meeting was over, the brothers, each taking his cunning scheme in hand, mounted and galloped away, taking different ways; and they rode hard, laughing as they rode, for joy at their boyish artifice. After lingering for a while in places remote from the highway, where was no fear of discovery by any chance acquaintance, and so that the slower Quaker folk might have time to regain their homes, they rode on into Somerset—and met at their charmonic

time to regain their homes, they rode on into Somerset—and met at their charmer's gate. First they swore, then they blushed, and then they laughed loud and long. Phil

and then they laughed loud and long. Phil said:

"Let her be for whichever, you or I, did see her first," and Ned, the elder and the heir, assented. Then said Phil:

"No sooner had I taken my place in the meeting than I beheld the girl, and loved her."

And Ned said, "I passed the night before the meeting at the 'Peach-Blossom' farm, and at the foot of the hill, turning into the gate at the water mill, I saw this girl on a pillion behind her father, and they inquired the way to the meeting house; and I loved her."

Then Phil rode back to Talbot, and Ned Then Phil rode back to Talbot, and Ned dismounted at the gate, and led his horse to the porch. Thus, in 1703, Sarah Covington became the wife of the heir, and mistress of Wye House. She it was who, in 1733, built with "English" brick the house of "Readbourne" in Queen Anne's county, that typical colonial mansion, still in excellent typical colonial maission, and showing an imposing pile preservation, and showing an imposing pile fitted with materials brought over from England, where the noble hall and the broad stairway of the period confer a char-

acteristic distinction. He Saw His Duty.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Mizzle-"How did you happen to join th Independent Rifles?" Fizzle-"To avoid jury duty."

Mizzle-"They tell me you resigned just as "oon as there was a prospect of war."

Fizzle—"That was because I felt convinced no good citizen should shirk the demands of the jury box."

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. MCCURDY PRESIDENT STATEMENT For the year ending December 31 1895 Asnets - - - \$221,213,721 38 Liabilities - - - 194,347,157 58 Surplus - - - \$26,866,563 75 Total Income - - - \$48,597,430 51

Total Paid Policy-holders in \$23,126,728 45 Insurance and Annuities in force - . . . \$899,074,453 78 Net gain in 1895 - - \$61,647,645 36

Note-Insurance merely written is discarded from this Statement as wholly misleading, and only insurance actually issued and paid for in eash is included. I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement and find the same to be correct
CHARLES A. PRELLER Auditor

From the Surplus a dividend will be apportioned Report of the Examining Committee

Office of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of this Company, held on the 18th day of December last,

the undersigned were appointed a Committee to examine the annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1895, and to verify the same by comparison with the assets of the Company. The Committee have carefully performed the duty assigned to them, and hereby certify that

the statement is in all particulars correct and that the assets specified therein are in possession of the Company.

In making this certificate the Committee bear testimony to the high character of the investme of the Company and express their approval of the

system, order, and accuracy with which the accounts and vouchers have been kept, and the business in general transacted. (BIGNED) H. C. VON POST CHAS. R. HENDERSON JAMES C. HOLDEN

ROBERT A. GRANNISS VICE-PRESIDENT

WALTER R. GILLETTE ISAAC F. LLOYD FREDERIC CROMWELL EMORY McCLINTOCK

O. F. BRESEE & SONS, Branch Office 1333 FSt. N.W., Washington, D.C.